

ten on this subject, estimates the height of the greatest of these giants at 9 feet, cap included; and he observes that modern giants have attained about the same altitude. The greatest average stature of any whole people is said to be six feet and an inch, which is the Patagonian case. The Esquimaux and Bochimá (an Ethiopian tribe) are set down at 4 feet, as the minimum of the human race. Both giants and dwarfs are almost invariably imbecile, and die an early age.

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stroke of skill—by spreading their nets in different directions they may catch more supporters for their repeal bill. They spread one net in Louisville, telling the simple people there that they have too much white labor, therefore they ought to go for the repeal; they spread another south of the Green River and tell the people there, they have no white labor, therefore they ought to go for the repeal. They spread another net in the high-ly cultivated tracts in the northern counties, and tell the people they want slaves to plant their open fields into shrubberies and orchards, therefore they ought to go for the repeal; and they spread another in the Southern counties and tell people they want slaves to cut down their trees and turn the country into cleared fields, therefore they ought to go for the repeal.

"Mr. Crenshaw made a few remarks in explanation." The question was then called, which shut out an amendment offered by Mr. Johnson, and the vote was taken by yeas 40, nays 25, and so the Committee decided to report the bill, striking out the enacting clause. (The effect of this is the same as deciding that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject.) Mr. Bullock moved the Committee to rise and report the bill, which was done, and the House resumed its regular sitting. The question then came up to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Johnson made some remarks approving of the law of '33, but favorable to some amendments. Amendments now being out of order, the previous question was called, and after another effort had failed to introduce Mr. Johnson's amendments, the main question was carried by yeas and nays—yeas 53, nays 34, and so the enacting clause was struck out.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atkinson, Batts, Brent, Bullock, Bush, Caldwell, Chennault, Chilton, Claiborne, Craddock, Crenshaw, Cunningham, Curle, Davidson, Forman, Goble, Goodson, Graham, Gray, Harding, Harlan, Hart, Hawkins, Hayes, Hazlett, Kirtley, Latimer, C. A. Marshall, W. C. Marshall, Mason, Miller, Mitchell, Morgan, Newell, Park, Perciful, Raymon, Rowlett, Ruld, Speed, Stockton, Taylor, Thompson, Tinsell, Vance, Wakefield, Waring, Watkins, Williams, Woodson—53.

NAYS—Messrs. Brien, Bruton, Buckner, Calhoun, Colyer, Carl, Fletcher, Gilbert, Hender, Hender, Harrison, Hawdon, Howard, Johnson, Larky, W. N. Marshall, McHenry, Moorehead, Nance, Paris, Reeves, Riffe, Shanks, Shaw, B. Smith, H. H. Smith, Snyder, South, N. B. Stephens, J. Stephens, Towles, Triplett, Watts, Wortham—34.

The House then adjourned.

The reporter of the Advertiser says, "it is generally considered that the law of '33 will not be again agitated for a few years."

Hereafter, we intend to notice various articles that have appeared in the Kentucky newspapers. Some ideas of our own too, of this law of 1833, we should like to throw out.

ASPECT OF THINGS.

The aspect of things is rather favorable. Messrs. Bliss and Perkins from the Judiciary Committee have reported bills to repeal the law which excludes colored persons from testifying in courts of justice against white persons; and to amend the fugitive act so as to secure to alleged fugitives from service the right of trial by jury.

The committee ought to receive the thanks of every upright, intelligent citizen. What will be the action of the House it is hard to predict. So far, the majority have not seemed disposed to cover beneath the blistering of the Statesman and kindred spirits. Whether the mad-dog cry of abolitionism may not at last tempt them to give the bills the go-by, remains to be seen. We hope not. We should be sorry to have the predictions we made, perhaps hastily, a few weeks since, verified. They are very much mistaken who suppose that the objects aimed at by the reports of the judiciary committee, of necessity involve abolitionism, or are sought after by abolitionists alone. The large majority in this city who signed the petitions are no abolitionists at all. As a simple matter of justice and sound policy, the mechanic, the merchant, the lawyer, the clergyman have prayed for the repeal of laws which scarcely one man in ten, in this community at least, will venture to defend.

The conduct of the Statesman, and a few other democratic papers, and also some of the democratic members of the House, must be the offspring of *mono-mania*, at least this is the most charitable supposition we can make. Hatred of the colored man, and an awful dread lest he should by some means or other be able to better his condition, have made sad inroads on their minds as well as hearts, eating out both their common sense and common humanity. Mr. Jenkins, for instance, in the House, was shameless enough to present a petition, said to be from citizens of Chillicothe, "asking the House of Representatives to grant leave of absence to Gen. James G. Worthington to attend the funeral of a nigger who was recently shot in Chillicothe, and whose funeral will take place on Wednesday the 20th inst." Mr. Worthington, one of the most laborious and respectable members of the House, had committed the high offence of presenting a humble petition from a few colored people of Chillicothe! And for this, he, and the House of which he is a member, and the state represented in this House, are to be insulted by a man, who, elected to the high trust of a legislator for fifteen hundred thousand freemen, can stoop to become the mouth-piece of a batch of blackguards.

The Statesman, in commenting upon the rejection of the petition, says:

"This petition from white men was rejected by the House, after having heretofore received by nearly a party vote the petitions of negroes! But it is a mere matter of taste of course. We hope to hear no more, however, about the sacred right of petition. The right is only sacred, it would seem, when exercised by *bankers and blacks*."

This is too palpable. The petition was rejected by a vote of 61—Messrs. JENKINS and BROUGH being the only members who voted for its reception.

The correspondent of the Daily Advertiser of this place, thus writes:—

"In a former communication, I advanced the opinion that the movement of the abolitionists would receive much encouragement from the present House of Representatives of this state. I most abundantly agree, and it pains me to do so. I never saw such a *nigger-ridden* body as the House of Representatives, except perhaps a full-blown Abolition Convention. The great body of members seem to have lost all independence, and exhibit a degree of subservience to the wishes of the blacks and Abolitionists, that is truly humiliating. The House is truly getting to be quite a *nigger-loving* concern."

We have no stomach for comment.

The great object of all this abuse is, to frighten the majority from doing any thing that anti-slavery citizens have asked for, and so to drive the last to an independent position.

This violence, we are happy to say, does not characterize the entire party, or even a majority of the democratic presses in the state. A large

class of real democrats must be disgusted by this detestable policy. It is high time for them to speak out. Let us know, whether the party, as such, has again sold itself to do the work of the slaveholder—whether the chief features of its policy henceforth are to be, *negrophobia* and *pro-slavery*—whether from this time forward, it proposes to seek victory by trampling Abolitionists under foot, and utterly scoffing at the great doctrines of human rights. Satisfy us that such are the facts, and our prophecy is, that *your doom is as fixed as the pillars of heaven*.

We did suppose it possible that better counsels might influence the Democratic party, after its late signal defeat. Is it so well satisfied with the result of its anti-abolition warfare, that it must needs recommence it, and that too with more bitterness than ever? We shall see: we shall see whether the more sagacious and moderate men of the party will tolerate conduct so outrageous as that of the Statesman. A great deal now depends on the course which the democratic majority in the Senate may see proper to take. From this quarter we hope better things.

TRACTS.

We issued nearly 3000 copies of the tract on the financial power of Slavery; and they have been circulated far and wide. Several facts have been related to us, illustrative of their effects in arousing attention, and starting new trains of thought, preliminary, we doubt not, to new courses of action.

Those of our friends in the country who have contributed to the tract fund, will accept our thanks. The more pecuniary help we have, the more tracts we shall be able to publish.

Our friends at Newport, Indiana, are taking hold of the business in earnest. They have established a tract society.

The "Origin of the Florida War," (see our first page,) and the eloquent extract from a production by of Kentucky, published in our last week's paper, will be embraced in the next tract issued, which will appear in a week from to-day.

INDIANA.

Our Indiana friends are awake and acting with energy. The proceedings of the meeting at Salem, published on our first page, show their spirit. We are under obligation to them for the kind manner in which they are pleased to receive the Philanthropist.

CONGRESS.

The reader has already been informed, that Mr. Adams had submitted a report from the Select Committee, appointed to investigate the falsification of certain documents relating to the Amistad case. The report states that, "a material alteration has been made from the manuscript transmitted by the President to the House, by the substitution in the printed document, of the word *south*, for the word *ladino*, in the manuscript, in the translation, at page 48 of the printed document, of a paper purporting to be a passport for three slaves belonging to P. Monte; and that 'this substitution was in both cases made by John N. Trenholm, the proof-reader at the office of Messrs. Blair and Rives, the Printers of the House.' The testimony was also submitted, together with Mr. Trenholm's reasons for making the alterations. What these are, we know not, as the report has not yet reached us. But, was Mr. Trenholm self-moved in this matter?

House, January 9.—Mr. LINCOLN introduced a resolution which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to the quantity of lands claimed to be purchased by pre-emption, under the several pre-emption acts of Congress, &c.

Mr. JONES from the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill to authorize the issue of five millions of Treasury-notes. The bill was read and then committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The printing of certain bills providing for the construction of roads through the public lands in Wisconsin, and the improvement of the navigation of certain rivers, was ordered.

Mr. STANLEY from the Committee on Expenditures on the public buildings, reported the following resolution:

"Resolved, That neither the President of the United States, nor any other officer of the General Government shall issue certificates or due bills, or other evidence of debt or contract, without authority of law."

Agreed to.

A resolution was called up by Mr. ADAMS, which he had offered December 23d, calling on the Postmaster General for the names of postmasters removed since March last, underscoring the names of those removed on account of official misconduct, specifying the nature thereof, the complaint occasioning the removal, the evidence, &c., &c.

Mr. HOPKINS moved eight resolutions as an amendment, stating certain principles in relation to the Executive power of appointment, and its abuse, and the right of the representatives of the people, to watch and guard it, &c., &c.

A motion to lay the resolution and amendments on the table failed; but the question was not disposed of when, the hour having elapsed, the speaker announced the private orders of the day. The House then went into the consideration of private bills.

Senate, January 11.—Mr. Clay, as the Senate was not full, deferred calling up the resolution he had submitted for the repeal of the sub-treasury.

Mr. A. O. P. Nicholson, appointed Senator in the place of Mr. Grundy, till the next session of the Tennessee legislature, appeared and took his seat. Mr. Crittenden's credentials as Senator elect after March 4, 1841, were presented by Mr. Clay.

Petitions were presented. One by Mr. Buchanan, from the Anti-Slavery Society of East Pennsylvania, praying an amendment of the Constitution in regard to slavery. Motion to

receive, laid on the table,—under the long-established system of gentle lynchings.

Another by Mr. Huntington, from the Clarkson Anti-Slavery Society of Pennsylvania, praying an inquiry into the condition of slaves in the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Motion to receive, laid on the table.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the prospective pre-emption bill. The question being on Mr. Crittenden's amendment, to distribute the proceeds of the sales among the states, and to limit the privilege only to persons not worth more than \$1000.

Mr. Benton denounced the amendment as intended to defeat the object of the bill. Mr. Mangum opposed the bill; Mr. Linn advocated the pre-emption system in its utmost latitude.

Mr. Calhoun moved to amend the amendment, by striking out all after the enacting clause, and substituting, "the bill to cede the public lands to the states in which they lie, on certain conditions." Motion subsequently lost.

House, January 11.—The contested election between Messrs. Naylor and Ingersoll being the special order of the day, Mr. Naylor rose, and continued to speak till the hour of three, when he gave way for a motion to adjourn, which however was waived, to enable Mr. Jones to report the General Appropriation bill for the civil and diplomatic expenses for the support of the government for 1841: which was read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Senate, January 12.—Mr. Young introduced a bill for the continuance of the Cumberland road through the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

The special order being the prospective pre-emption bill, Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate at length in favor of his amendment. Mr. Crittenden followed, and was replied to by Mr. Benton.

House, January 12.—A Senate bill was passed, entitled, "a bill supplementary to an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases." The bill provides, that the act passed in 1839, "shall be so construed, as to abolish imprisonment for debt, on process issuing out of any court of the United States, in all cases whatever, where by the laws of any state in which the said court shall be held, the imprisonment for debt has been, or shall hereafter be, abolished. The contested election again coming up, Mr. Naylor resumed his speech, and had not finished when the House adjourned.

January 13th, the attention of the Senate was engaged by the prospective pre-emption bill, and the case of the contested election chiefly consumed the time of the House. Mr. Naylor not concluding his argument at the hour of adjournment. Mr. Adams moved that the bill reported by him, at the last session, from the Committee on Manufactures, to increase the duty on imported silk goods, be made the special order for the 27th of the present month. The motion giving rise to discussion, an adjournment was moved, but lost. Mr. Jones then called the yeas and nays on Mr. Adams's motion, when there appeared 64 yeas, 53 nays. A quorum not voting, the House adjourned immediately.

[Mr. Naylor retains his seat.]

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

House, January 14.—The bill to incorporate the Red Oak Seminary in the county of Brown, was read the third time, and the question being on its final passage, Mr. JENKINS said he was not aware yesterday, when the bill was ordered to be engrossed, that the institution was one for the instruction of blacks and whites. It was a fact, however, and he should oppose the bill; he demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. DENHAM said he was ignorant of this fact until now, but hoped it would form no objection with the gentleman.

Mr. CLARKE was surprised at the opposition to this bill, and the cause assigned for it. If the citizens of that place chose to send their children to school, where colored children went, he did not see how it could affect the constituents of the gentleman from Columbia.

Mr. BROOKS was with against it, singing the old song about hordes of degraded blacks overrunning Ohio—this week, defenceless state.

Mr. JENKINS wished to know whether the gentleman from Clermont would send his children to a school, where there were colored children. No! he would scorn it—but would foster schools where poor white people would be forced to send their children in such association.

Poor white people are always at liberty to choose their own associates; and they have judgment to do it, without the help of Mr. Jenkins's legislative wisdom.

Mr. BELL would do nothing to invite colored immigration, but he would do all in his power to meliorate the condition of colored persons already among us. The colored child who crossed the door sill of a school house, was as much under the protection of Divine Providence, as those whose skins were as white as snow.

Mr. BROUGH talked of amalgamation, was not disposed to question the *taste or smell* of the gentleman from Clermont, though this matter involved consequences important to the whole people.

Mr. PERKINS spoke in favor of the bill. We have not seen his remarks.

The question was then taken and carried.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Bliss, Brown, Carothers, Carpenter, Clarke, Cochran, Cook, Dunham, Giddings, Griswold, Harlan, Hawkins, Israel, Johnson of Cuyahoga, Kaylor, Koontz, Lumme, Lawrence, Marsh, Moore, Perkins, Pollock, Probasco, Reece, Reeves, Reynolds, Robbins, Scott of Crawford, Scott of Harrison, Shober, Smith of Adams, Streeter, Sinson, Vincent, Van Vorhes, Way, Weaver, Welch, Wheeler, Worthington, Young and Speaker—44.

NAYS—Messrs. Aten, Baldrige, Bartley, Brough, Dunn, Florence, Hinkle, Hockingberry, Jenkins, Johnson of Monroe, Morris, Mc-

Anely, Raffensperger, Riblet, Smith of Stark, Spindler, Warren, Watkins, Wilson, Wood—20.

The majority in the House deserve great praise for the manliness with which they withstand these repeated vulgar appeals to a most contemptible prejudice.

The Senate on the same day occupied itself in the consideration of the bill to preserve the purity of elections.

Senate, January 15.—The same bill being under consideration, Mr. Faran moved a substitute for the 8th section. One clause of it provided for the punishment of any person voting, who should not be a citizen of the United States. Mr. Taylor moved that this be stricken out. The language of the Constitution comprehended all white male inhabitants, &c.

His motion was rejected, very properly.

House, January 15.—Numerous petitions were presented against the Black Laws. We do not remember ever to have noticed so many. The bill to amend the act, entitled an act to provide for the punishment of certain immoral practices, having special relation to the protection of camp-meetings, &c., was taken up and passed by a vote of 45 to 17.

Senate, January 16.—Numerous anti-black law petitions presented.

The bill to incorporate Red Oak Seminary read the first time.

The Senate resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill for preserving the purity of elections.

House, January 16.—Several bills of a local character passed. Petitions presented, some for the repeal of the fugitive law. Several reports made, of no general interest.

Mr. REEVES, according to notice, previously given, introduced a bill to establish a house of correction, and a house of refuge in Cincinnati: read the first time.

The House having resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill to incorporate the Library Association of St. Michael's church, in Ashtabula county, the committee having risen and reported the same back, without amendment.

Mr. BROOKS moved so to amend the bill as to limit the charter to 30 years. The question taken on the amendment and lost—yeas, 28, nays 33. For our own part, we see no reason, why such incorporations might not with propriety be limited.

Senate, January 18.—The bill to preserve the purity of elections passed through Committee of the Whole, and together with the amendments, was referred to a Select Committee of three, to prepare it for the action of the Senate.

The Senate then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the bill to repeal so much of the act incorporating towns, boroughs or cities, as authorizes them to grant licenses for the retail of ardent spirits.

Mr. HUGH moved to strike out the first section, on the ground that the bill would not produce the desired effect. Mr. THOMAS defended the bill as demanded by public opinion.

The motion to strike out was rejected, the Committee rose, and the bill was then committed to the Committee that reported it.

House, January 18.—Many petitions against the Black Laws presented. Mr. Bliss from the Standing Committee on the Judiciary, to which had been referred the petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Law, reported a bill to amend the act relating to fugitives from labor, which was read the first time.

Mr. PARKER from the same Committee made a report on the law of evidence in relation to blacks and mulattoes: also reported a bill to repeal the law prohibiting colored persons from testifying in courts of justice, in cases where white persons may be parties. Read the first time.

The Committee of the Whole, on motion, was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to create the State Bank of Ohio; and the bill was made the special order of the day for Monday next.

Senate, January 19.—Mr. Green reported a bill to revive the act to provide for the erection of a state-house. Read the first time.

The Board of Public Works by resolution were directed to suspend all work on the Miami Reservoir till the next session of the legislature.

House, January 19.—Petitions presented—some for the repeal of the fugitive law—one by Mr. JENKINS, "asking that the House of Representatives grant leave of absence to Gen. James T. Worthington, to attend the funeral of a nigger who was recently shot in Chillicothe, and whose funeral will take place, Wednesday the 20th inst." Rejected, 61 voting against reception, Mr. JENKINS and Mr. BROUGH voting for it.

STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1840.

Dr. Bailey:—A large assembly of the intellectual and moral citizens of our state convened this morning at the United States Court House—a body of men, which for respectability and weight of character, clearness of intellect and argumentative talent, independence and fearlessness of spirit, and determination of purpose, has never been surpassed by any other assembly of citizens in the state of Ohio.

Before the convention was organized, a petition was drawn up and signed by Col. Robert Stewart, Hon. Thomas Morris, Levi Whipple, and ten or twelve other persons, who were known as prominent and distinguished citizens of our state, asking the House of Representatives for the use of their hall in the evening, for the purpose of delivering addresses on the political and financial power of slavery. This petition was presented to the House by Mr. Nye, of Washington county, and was without debate laid upon the table. Late in the afternoon, Mr. Nye moved "that the Hall of the house be granted this evening for the use of the Anti-Slavery Convention." After some discussion, in which a total unwillingness was manifested to grant the Hall, Mr. Nye moved that the resolu-

tion be laid on the table, and while this motion was under discussion, Mr. Bliss moved that the House adjourn, which was carried—Yeas 47, Nays 18. Notes of this discussion I will annex to my report.

At the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., A. A. Guthrie, Esq. called the Convention to order, and after a solemn pause, prayer was voluntarily offered by Mr. Dickey, when Col. Robert Stewart of Ross county, was elected president, Rev. John Keep, of Lorain, Levi Whipple, Esq. of Washington, Rev. Dyer Burgess of Adams, and J. H. Purdy, Esq. of Greene, were chosen vice-presidents, and A. A. Guthrie, Esq. and Dr. Abraham Brooke, secretaries of the convention.

The Convention being organized, Mr. Guthrie proposed in the form of a resolution, "that all persons who hold to the doctrine of immediate emancipation, as advocated by Abolitionists generally," be invited to take seats in this convention. It was adopted, but shortly afterward, on motion, reconsidered, when it was moved to amend it by adding in its appropriate place, "and who are opposed to voting for pro-slavery candidates for office." This motion elicited a spirited debate, in which Messrs. Guthrie, Weed, Burgess, R. Hanna, Cable, Purdy, Fullerton, and others, participated. A substitute was offered to the amendment in these words, "and who are in favor of political action against slavery." It was seen, that to press these amendments would be to bring on a premature discussion of the whole question of anti-slavery political action. By the advice of the warmest friends of such action the amendments were withdrawn, when the resolution in its original form was adopted.

A business committee was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. Thomas, Shedd, Burnett, Dugdale, Weed, Nichols, (not present), R. Hanna, J. B. Mahan, and Ellis. A financial committee was also appointed, consisting of Messrs. Barber, T. Donaldson, A. F. Hanna, & Boyle. Messrs. Davis, M'Murdy, and others were appointed a committee to make out a roll of the names of members. The convention then took a recess until half after two o'clock, P. M. At half after two the business committee reported a resolution limiting the speakers to twenty minutes in their speeches. They then read resolutions to the following purport:—

1. That the objects of Abolition Societies, are the abolition of slavery throughout the world, and the moral and intellectual elevation of the colored people.
2. That the only means by which they ought to attempt the accomplishment of these objects, so far as the slaveholding states are concerned, is the presentation of facts, arguments and appeals, calculated to enlighten the public mind, &c.
3. That slavery exists under the jurisdiction of the Federal government, that it uses the power of this government to extend its domination and advance its interests at the expense of the interests of free labor; that it has invaded the Federal Constitution, and violated some of the most precious rights of the people of this union; that it has operated most injuriously on the legislation and politics of the free states, and on the domestic and foreign policy of the nation.

The first two resolutions were adopted without debate. On the third, thrilling and splendid speeches were made by Messrs. Thomas, Morris and others, and a most musical and yet slavery and pro-slavery wailing one was delivered by Mr. Burgess. A call being made for adjournment, the resolution was laid upon the table until to-morrow morning. The convention then took a recess until seven o'clock in the evening. At seven o'clock the convention was called to order—a solemn pause ensued—when Mr. Weed voluntarily led the assembly in devout supplication. Mr. Thomas was then called for by the audience, when he appeared and presented an array of most interesting historical facts relating to the Slave Trade, and slavery in our own country, which was overwhelming, and followed with an appeal uttered in electric tones, which moved the audience like a mighty wind, and to which they responded with thundering applause.

The Hall was filled to overflowing, and grave senators and representatives were there. Throughout the sessions of this day, all the seats were filled, and a large number stood to stand out of the door in the vestibule. Mr. Thomas occupied about two hours, and at the close of his address the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at half past 9 o'clock.

Thursday, Jan. 21st.—The Convention assembled at the appointed hour, and after a solemn pause was led in supplication by Mr. Keep. Dr. Brooke, one of the secretaries, then read letters addressed to the Convention by several gentlemen from Brown county, Ashtabula county, and from Belmont county; the whole of which were ordered to be printed in the Philanthropist, as the editor should judge best. The Committee on Finance reported two resolutions—the first of which stated the necessities and difficulties under which the anti-slavery enterprise in this state is laboring, and the pressing need of immediate relief—and the second pledged that relief on the spot. Messrs. Barber, Weed, Thomas, Burgess, White and others, speaking before the Convention, in glowing speeches, the condition of the State Society, the embarrassments of the Executive Committee, and called for immediate action. Without waiting to pass the resolutions, a call was made for donations, and cordially responded to—about one hundred and fifty dollars were contributed on the spot—one hundred and one dollars were pledged to be paid soon, between thirty and forty new subscriptions made to the Philanthropist, and probably more than one hundred dollars paid in, chiefly on former subscriptions.

A large part of the members were here from a distance, nearly all of them on expense, and no doubt came from home, not expecting to be called to contribute, to any great extent, to the general cause at this meeting. But the enthusiasm was great, cheerful faces, warm hearts, and open purses were pressing forward on all sides to bestow their donations. It seemed like old times, and every thing appeared as if we never had had any differences respecting political action.

After the work was done the resolutions were passed—the work first and the resolutions afterward—this, though apparently awkward, it seems to me is about the right way of doing business. Another resolution was then presented by Mr. Thomas, commanding the fidelity and disinterestedness of the Editor of the Philanthropist, and the course which he has pursued in conducting it; and pledging ourselves to sustain him and the paper with our contributions, and co-operation. This resolution was passed unanimously.

The Business Committee then brought forward the fourth resolution on political action; also the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth, which were severally adopted with little discussion. When the tenth was read, Mr. Thomas followed with a masterly speech in its defence. The resolution recommends, that Abolitionists nominate candidates for office in all places where they are not perfectly assured, that one or both of the existing parties will nominate candidates, for whom they can consistently vote, before the nominating conventions of these parties shall have acted—and that if afterward these parties shall set up the right kind of men, the Abolitionists be advised to withdraw their candidates. Mr. Pierce of Columbiana, asked for a division of the resolution—taking only that part which recommends independent nominations, and leaving that which advises their withdrawal in certain cases. A very warm and animated discussion was entered into, which was arrested by a motion to adjourn until two o'clock.

At two o'clock, when the Convention was called to order, Sarah Dugdale, a minister of the Society of Friends, addressed the Throne of Grace in solemn supplication, and the debate was renewed on the tenth resolution. Messrs. Emerson, M'Coy, Corner, Purdy, Connor, and others opposing, and Messrs. Thomas, Morris, Weed, Burgess, Crooks, Pierce, Keep and others, advocating its adoption. Mr. Purdy moved a substitute, which recommended the nomination of anti-slavery candidates where the existing parties set up pro-slavery men, or delay their nominations until the near approach of the time of election. Mr. Guthrie moved an amendment to the substitute, but which was the same in substance with it, which was accepted by Mr. Purdy. The debate continued until it grew dark. A motion was made to adjourn, but was negatived. Confides were lit, and the discussion went on. The question having been pretty thoroughly exhausted, the vote was very generally called for and the yeas and nays being demanded, the names were called—there being thirty yeas, and eighty-seven nays, the substitute was lost. The question turning upon the first part of the original resolution, the yeas and nays being again demanded, there were one hundred and one yeas, and sixteen nays; so this part of the resolution was adopted. The motion for the adoption of the latter part of the resolution being put, it was lost. Seventy-three members were either absent, or did not vote—nearly all who did not vote were in favor of the resolution—not excepting the Non-Resistants, and the noble-minded women who are with us. Just before the adoption of this resolution, Mr. Morris poured upon us such a torrent of eloquence and argument as I have seldom heard equalled, and was followed with a deafening call for the question.

Mr. Purdy presenting a resolution deprecating and discarding the tactics, and party-drilling of political partisans, as tending to destroy individual liberty, independence and responsibility. This was laid upon the table until to-morrow morning. A motion was made to adjourn until half past seven, and carried. At the hour appointed, Mr. Keep commenced his report of the character and proceedings of the London Convention, and gave us also an account of the character and objects of the English Abolitionists. Mr. Morris followed with one of his best efforts and with overpowering force, demonstrated the tyranny of slavery over this whole nation. The house being crowded on all sides. During these addresses, several fellows of the baser sort gave some tokens of their love of liberty in the shape of rotten apples and the like; but they were merely the miserable catpaws of more vulgar mobocrats in broadcloth. The Convention quietly adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at eight o'clock.

Friday Jan. 22d.

The convention assembled at the appointed hour, after being called to order by the President, Mr. Thomas voluntarily addressed the Throne of Grace in earnest supplication. Mr. Purdy's resolution was then called up and after some time spent in debate, was laid upon the table as unnecessary and inappropriate—yeas 75, nays 29. A resolution was then passed appointing the Executive Committee, a Committee of this Convention, to appoint delegates to the National Convention, called to meet in N. York next spring—also, one appointing a committee to make provision for the relief of the poor and afflicted widow of the lamented Lovejoy. Mr. Purdy presented a resolution declaring that it would be inexpedient to nominate Presidential candidates at the approaching National Convention, which was negatived, or laid upon the table. A committee, which had been appointed to call on the standing committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives to ascertain whether they were willing to give the numerous petitioners, through counsel, a public hearing in relation to the Black Laws, reported, that the Judiciary committee were perfectly willing to give them such a hearing, if the convention would procure a suitable place. Messrs. Morris and Thomas, and such other persons as they might choose, as assistants, were appointed as the representatives of the petitioners before said committee. Memorials were reported and signed by the officers of the convention praying for the relief of J. B. Mahan, and the repeal of the black laws &c.

Elizabeth Barlow a minister of the society of Friends delivered a solemn and affecting address to the convention. A vote to have the proceedings of the convention printed was passed, and another of thanks to Mr. Patterson the United States Marshall, for the use of the Court House—when the motion to adjourn *sine die*, was made and carried; a solemn pause ensued, when Mr. Fullerton closed our exercises with fervent supplication; and we bade each other an affectionate farewell. Such a convention whether political, moral, religious or philanthropic I have never witnessed. May the blessing and protection of heaven go with those noble men and women who have here borne a testimony against slavery which will live forever.

I ought to have added in its proper place that Mr. Dickey with other distinguished clergymen, and Messrs. Hopkins and Bigsby, of this city, were appointed a committee to apply to the ministers and churches for the use of their meeting houses—they reported that their efforts were unsuccessful and were discharged. A second petition was sent to the House of Representatives asking for the use of their Hall—it was laid upon the table and there it sleeps.

J. J.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ctn. Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Society, adjourned in consequence of the absence of some of the members at the Columbus Convention, will be held on next Saturday evening, 30th inst., in the basement of Dr. Brisbane's church, corner of Elm and 7th, nearly opposite the residence of Judge Burnett.

T. SALTER, Secy.

A. N. NEWTON.

Surgeon Dentist.

Has removed to 4th st. south side between Main and Sycamore.

A. N. Newton intends to devote his time and attention to all the branches of his profession; and hopes he shall succeed in giving entire satisfaction in all operations of the teeth.

Particular attention paid to children's teeth.

References: M. ROBERTS, M. D. W. H. BRIDGEMAN, M. D.

